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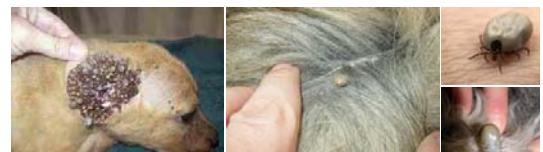
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Dogs



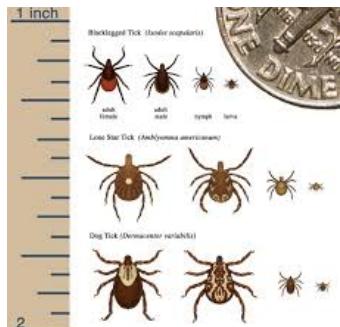
Animals

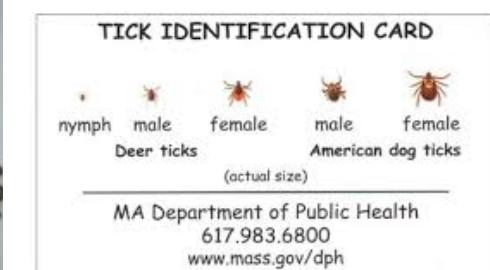
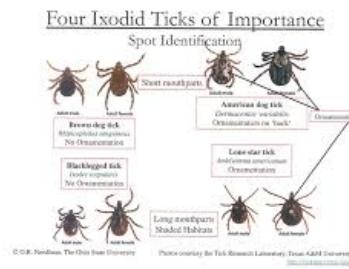
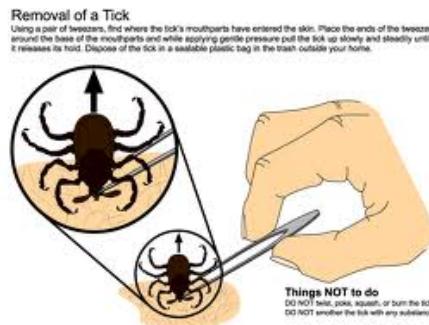


Tick Bites



Skin



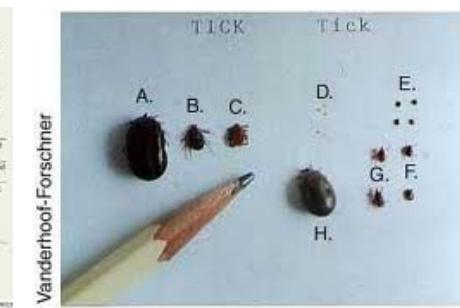




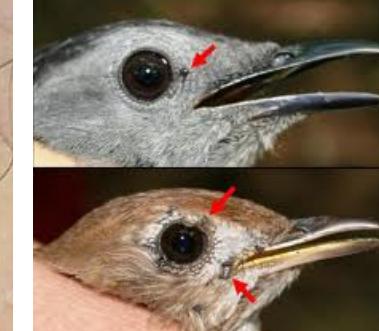
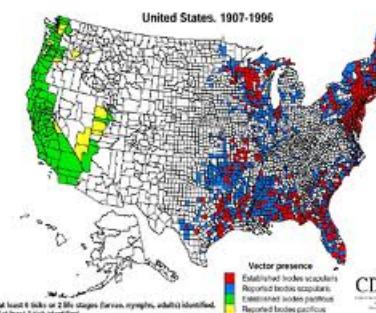
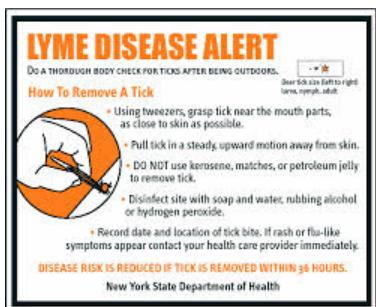
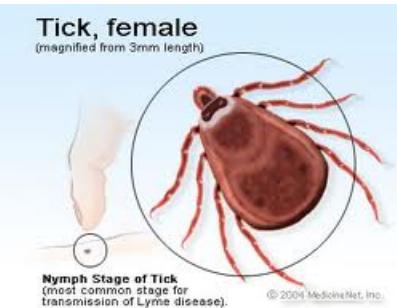
Harmful Ohio ticks To help prevent tick bites, experts recommend using insect repellent and taking in loose clothing. Twelve species of ticks live in Ohio, but only three can spread disease.

Species	Size	Appearance	Habitat	Diseases
AMERICAN DOG <i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	About 1/8-inch long when unfed	Brown with light grey markings on upper surface	Prominently found in oak openings, vacant lots, tall grassy areas, and along roadsides and edges of parks and forest trails; abundant in mid-April to mid-July	Primary transmitter of Rocky Mountain spotted fever; it also might transmit Lyme disease and can cause tick paralysis in dogs and humans.
LONE STAR <i>Ixodes annulatus</i>	United adult female is about 1/4-inch long	Brown with distinctive cherry spots	Common in the southern half of Ohio; prefers open woods, pastures, meadows and edges of woods, rivers and near the edges of wooded areas. The tick will be the last tick to attach to an animal or person to pass by.	Primary transmitter of human anaplasmosis; it can transmit Lyme disease and Q fever. This species is a carrier of Rocky Mountain spotted fever.
BLACKLEGGED/DEER <i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	About the size of a poppy seed	Dark chocolate brown under side and nearly translucent	Found in or near forested areas; may be white-tailed deer carriers	Can carry Lyme disease, but isn't known to pass it on to ticks.

Source: E. Wenz, Ohio Dept. of Agri. Diagnostic Stn. at Ohio State University





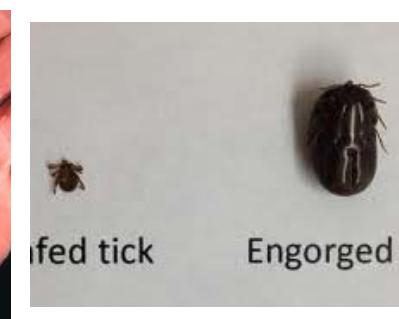
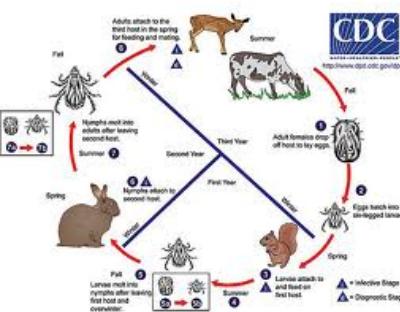


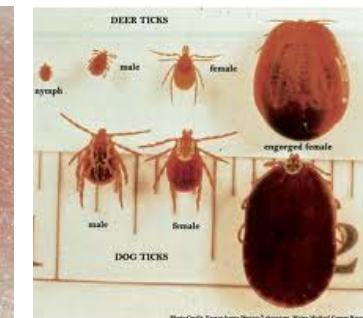
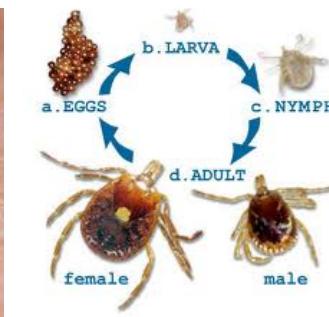
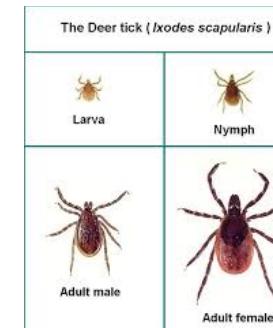


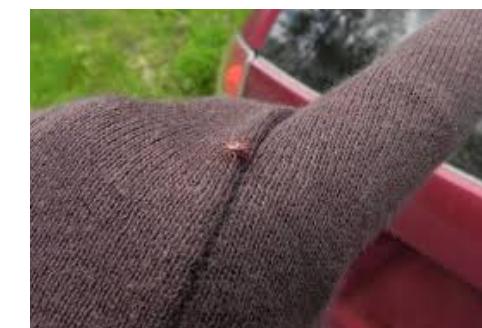
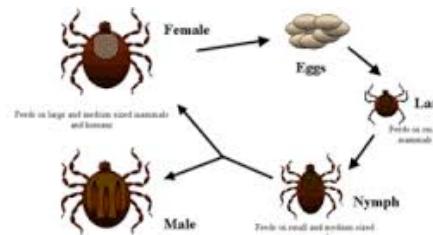
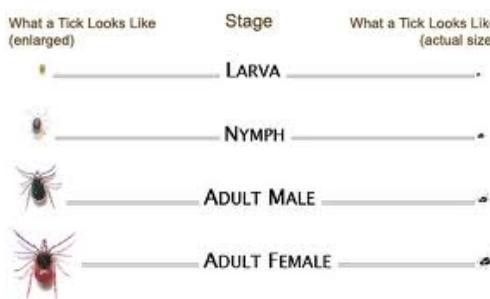
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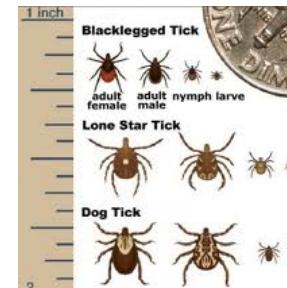
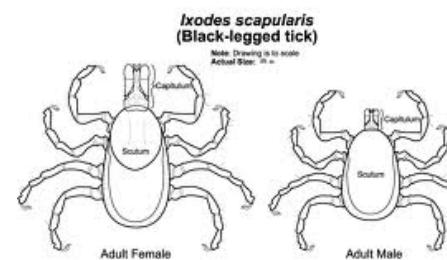
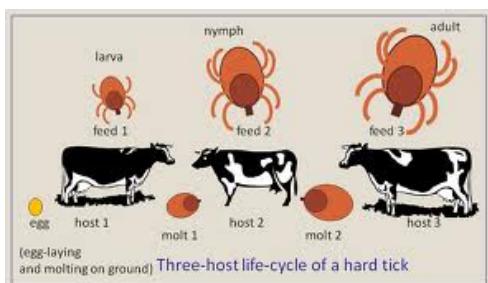
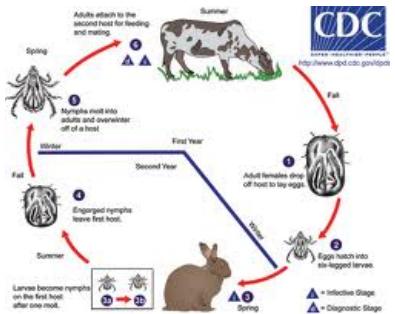


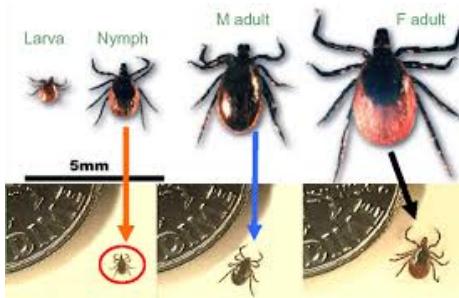
Scanning electron microscopy of tick mouthparts. Used with permission of Tor Svendsen Bjørheim and Anders Werner Bredvæl Skilbred, University of Oslo, Norway.











Deer Ticks



tick removal

Remove ticks immediately. They usually take 24 hours to transmit Lyme disease. Consult a physician if you remove an engorged deer tick.

Using a tick twister:

- Place the notches of the notch on the skin near the tick (hold skin taut if necessary)
- Applying slight pressure downward on the skin, slide the remover forward so the small part of the notch is framing the tick
- Continuous sliding motion of the remover detaches the tick

Using tweezers:

- Grasp the tick close to the skin with tweezers
- Pull gently until the tick lets go

1-800-821-5821
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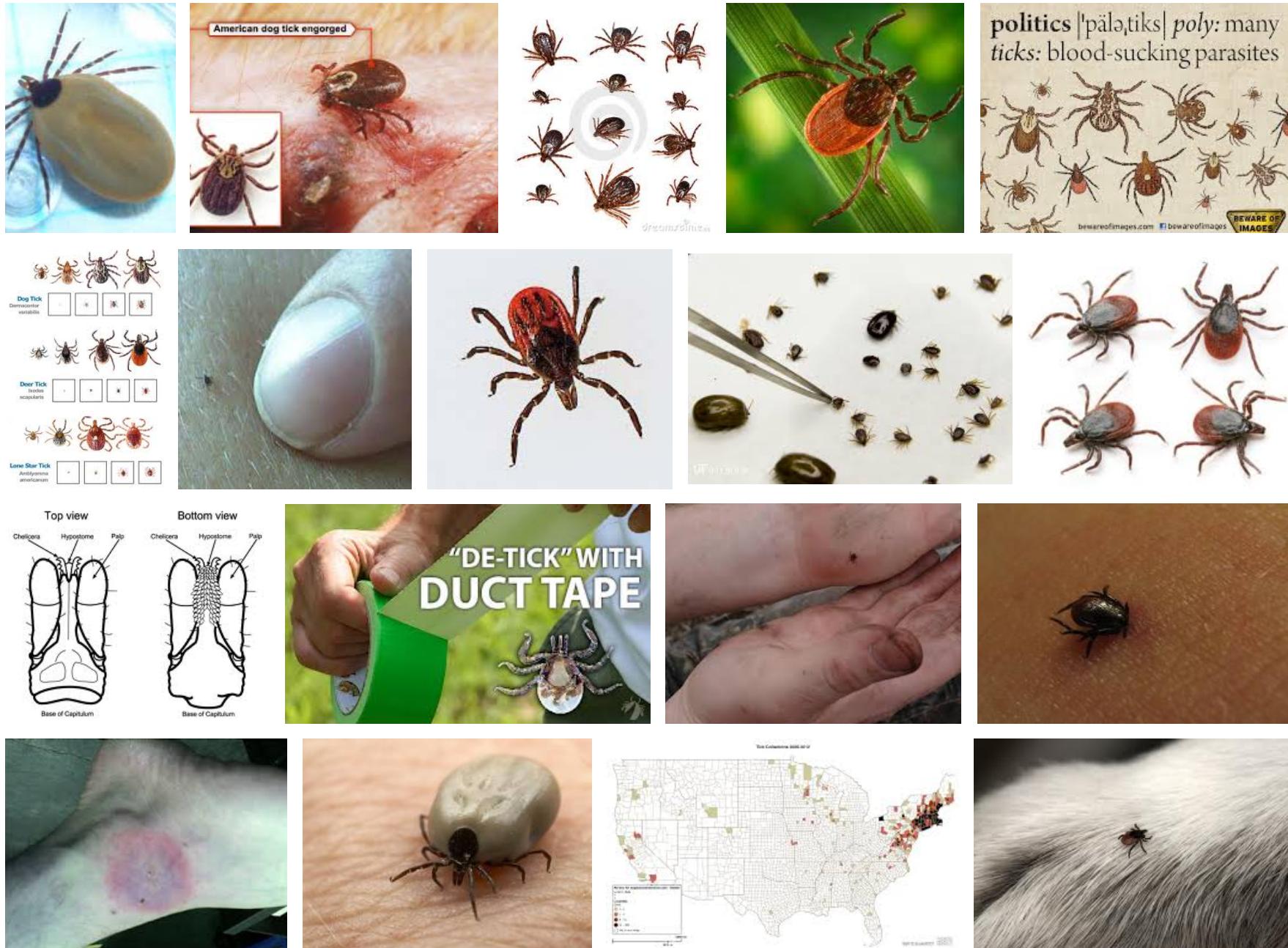
tick ID
KNOW THEM. PREVENT THEM.

Deer Tick (Black-Legged Tick)	
larval stage	adult male
nymph (1/16")	adult female
engorged adult (up to 1/2")	

Dermacentor variabilis
(American Dog ticks)

Amblyomma americanum	
Lone Star ticks	







Note: This map demonstrates an approximate distribution of predicted Lyme disease risk in the United States. The true relative risk in any given county compared with other counties might differ from that shown here and might change from year to year. Risk categories are defined in the map's legend. Actual risk of Lyme disease within states and counties is best obtained from state and local public health authorities.



Ohio Deer Hunter Tips

Glen Needham, Ph.D., needham.1@osu.edu/614-578-3417
OSU Extension Entomologist
<http://www.dnr.state.or.us/Deer/ticks/ohiotickid-2380/>

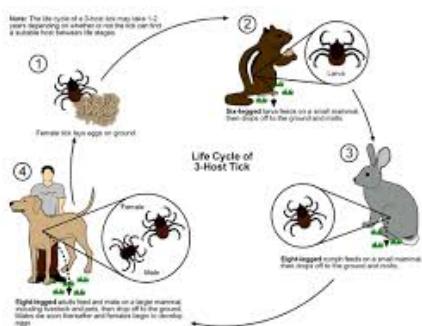
Three Important Ticks on Ohio Deer

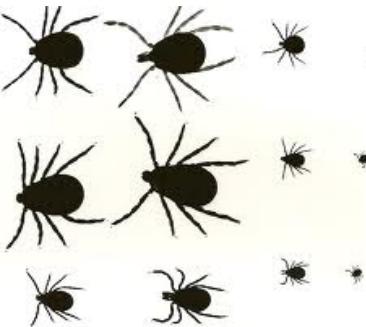


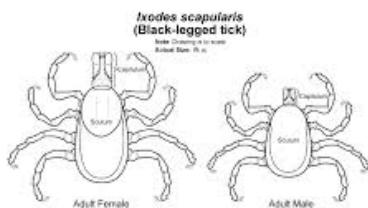
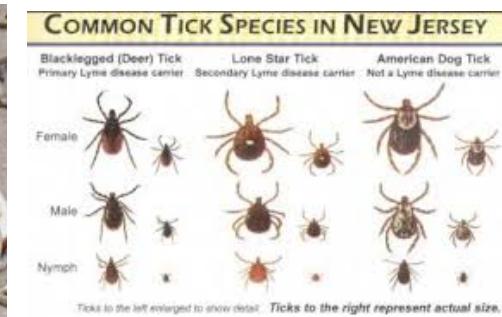
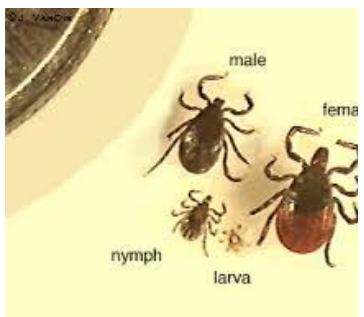
Species	Relative Abundance across US Distribution Chart				
	Larva	Nymph	Male	Female	Fully Fed Female
Winter Tick <i>Dermacentor albipictus</i>	-	*	*	*	*
Dog Tick <i>Ixodes canisuga</i>	-	*	*	*	*
Deer Tick <i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	-	*	*	*	*
Bell Coast Tick <i>Amblyomma maculatum</i>	-	*	*	*	*
Asian Dog Tick <i>Hoplocephalus longicornis</i>	-	*	*	*	*

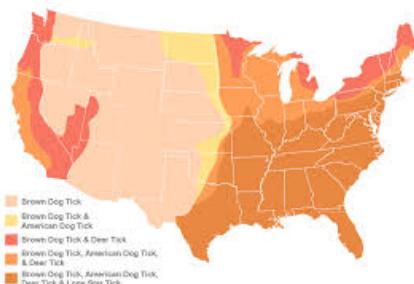
Regions selected for distribution chart:
High — Relative abundance in this region
Low — Relative abundance in this region

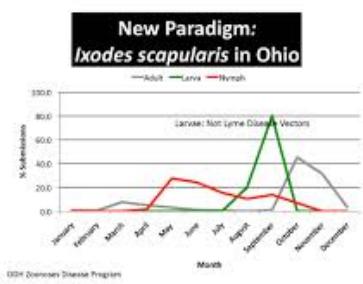
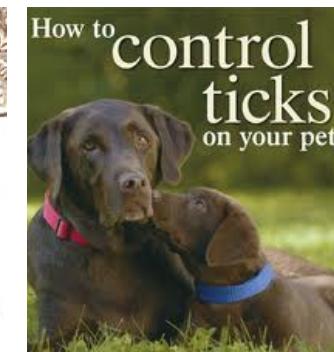
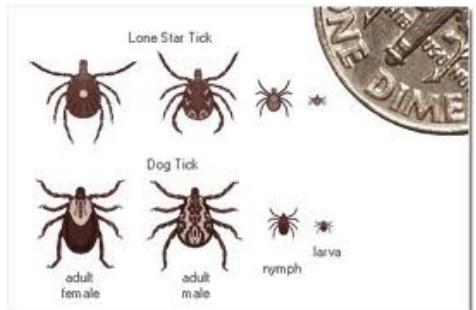


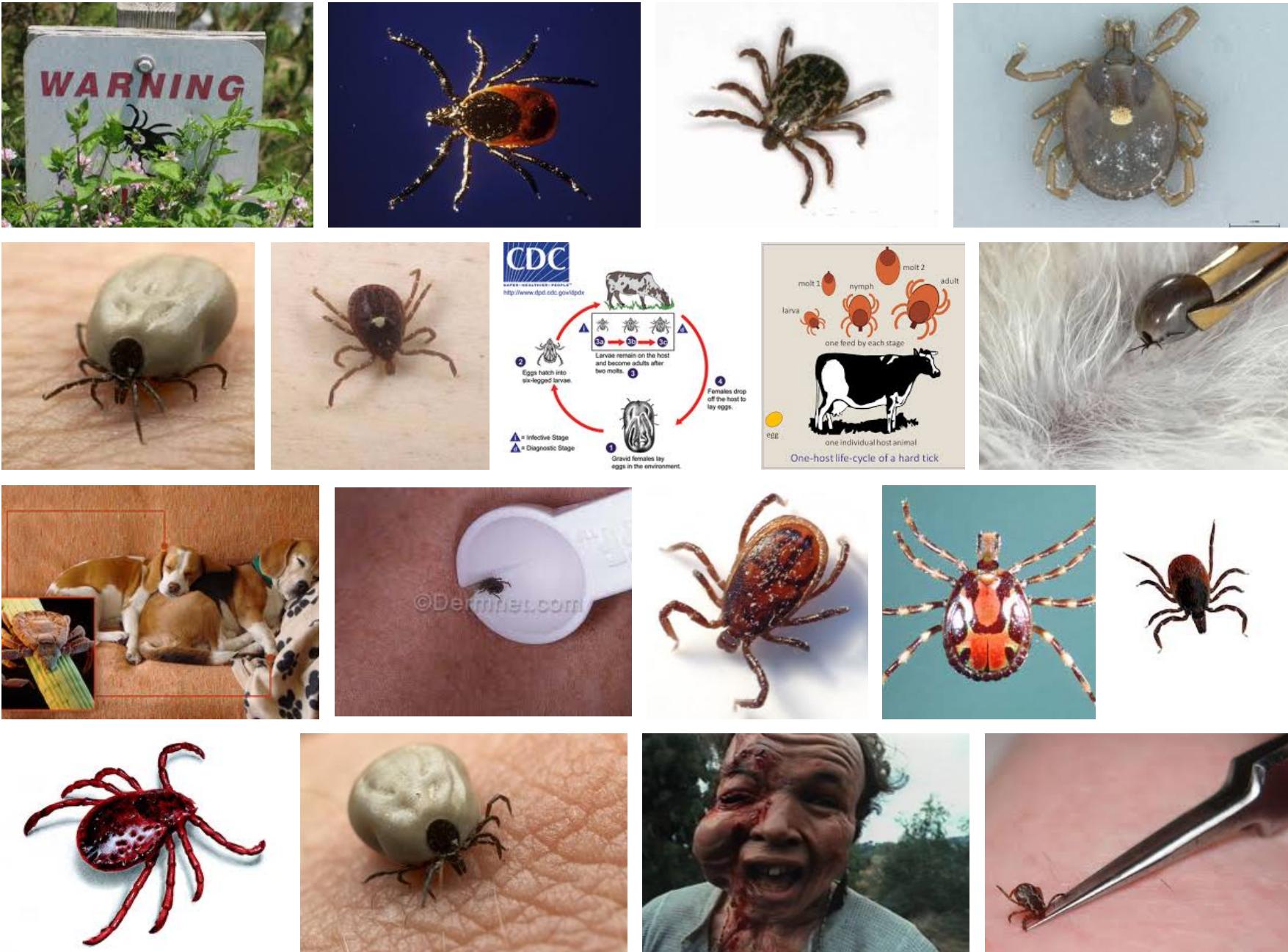


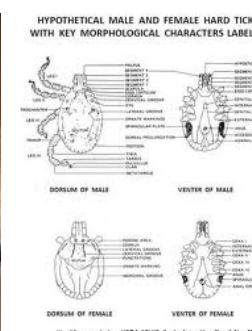
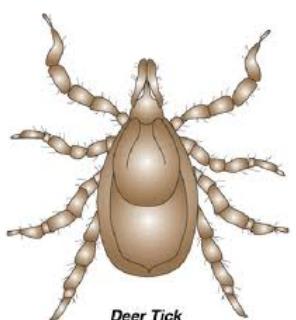
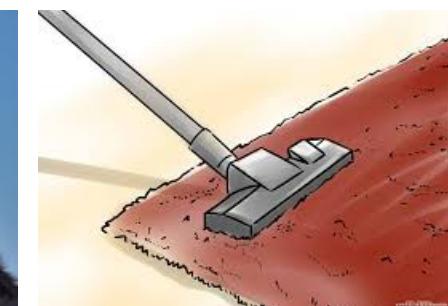
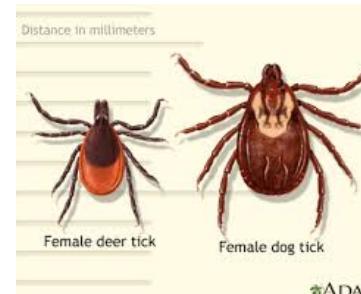


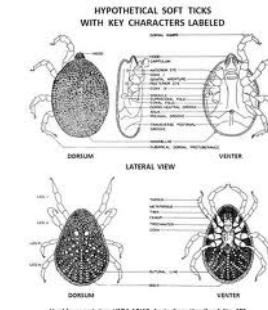
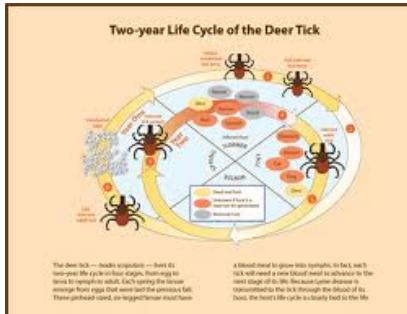












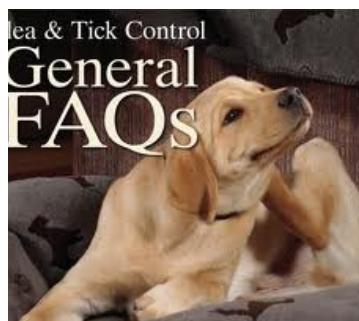
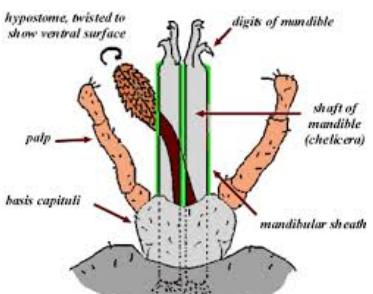
Know Your Ticks



DEER TICK: May transmit Lyme, anaplasmosis, babesiosis and other diseases; female is red and black, male is all black; nymph is brown and poppy-seed sized, adult is approximately the size of a sesame seed.

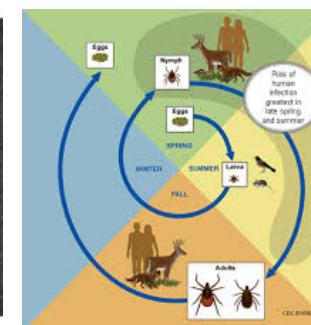
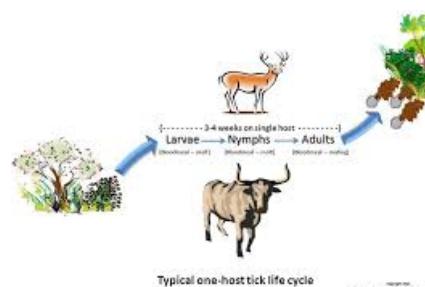
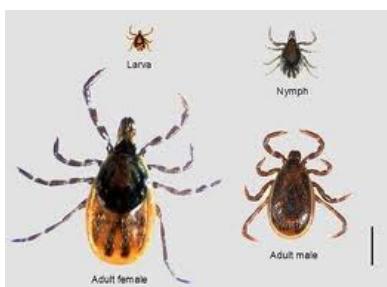


DOG TICK: May transmit Rocky Mountain spotted fever; most common type of tick; larger than deer tick; may bloat to size of small pea when feeding; reddish-brown, but turns gray when feeding.





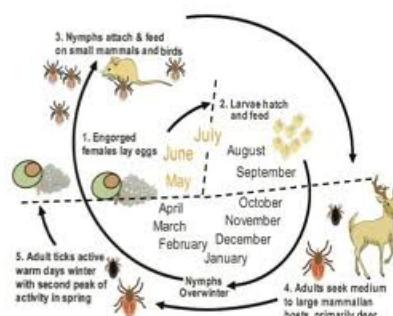
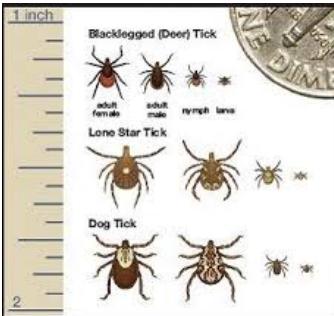
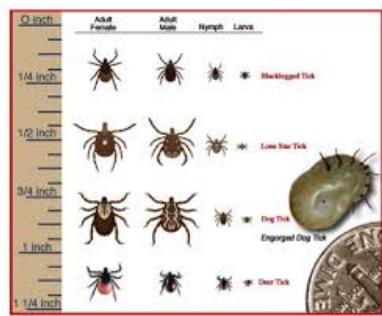
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